

FISHERY RESOURCES OF INDIA

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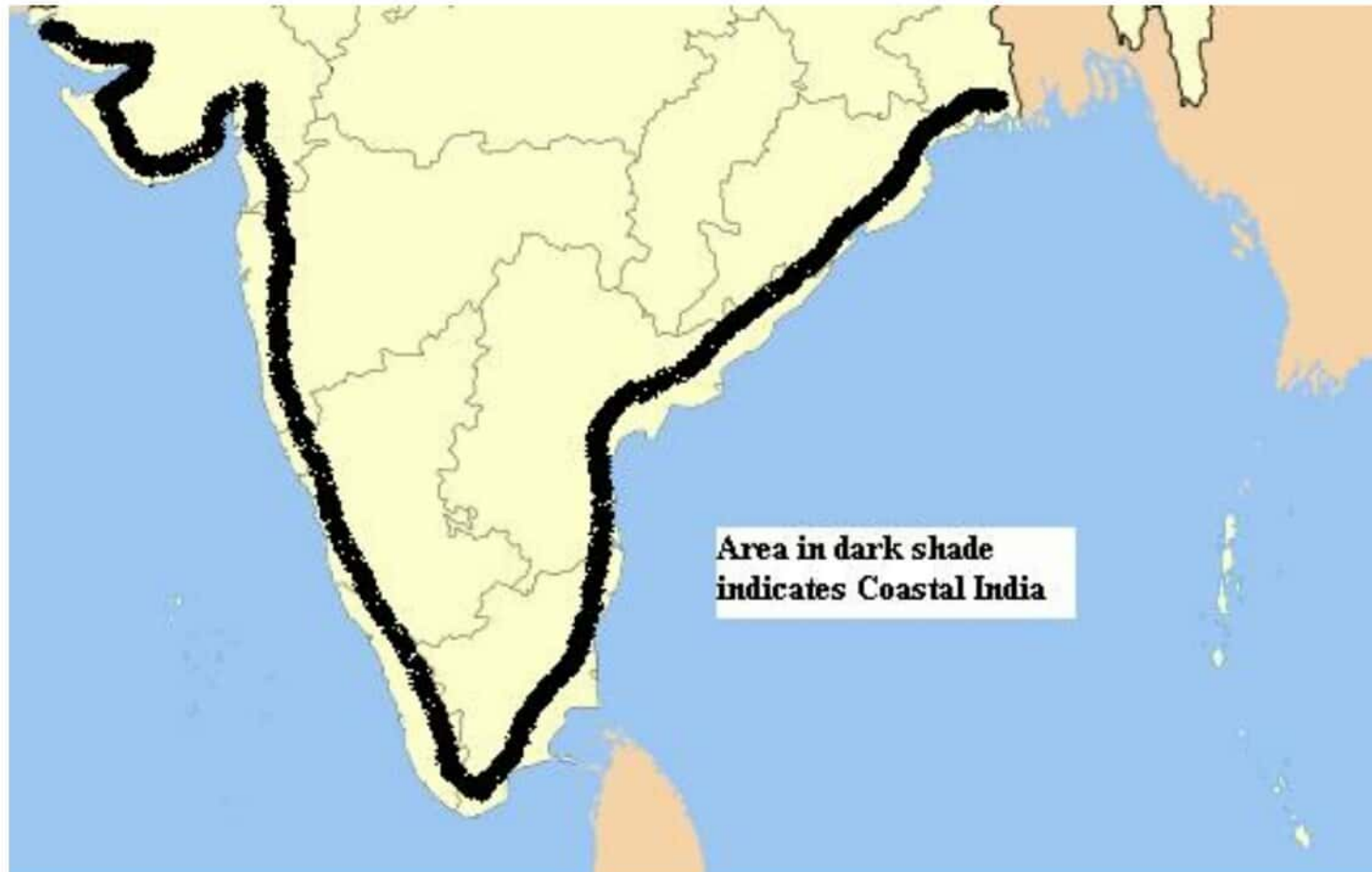
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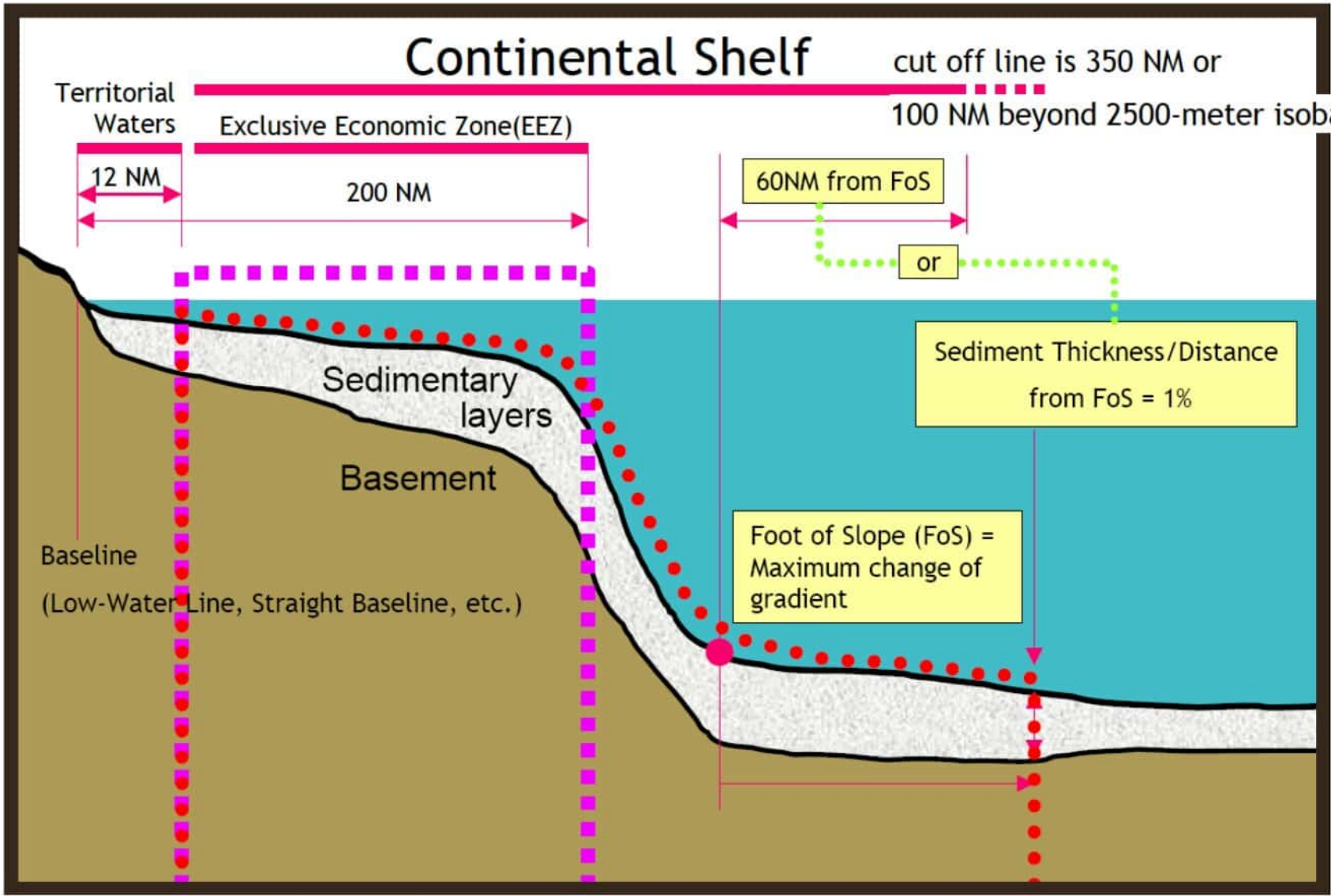
FISHERY RESOURCES OF INDIA

- ❖ The country has a **long coastline of 8118 km** and equally large areas under estuaries, backwaters, lagoons etc., conducive for developing capture as well as culture fisheries.
 - ❖ With the declaration of the **Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ)** in 1977, an area of **2.02 million sq km**, (comprising of 0.86 million sq. km on the west coast, 0.56 million sq.km on the east coast and 0.60 sq.km around the Andaman & Nicobar Islands) has come under our jurisdiction with absolute right of exploring, exploiting and natural utilization of living resources falling within it.
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- Coast Line – 8118 Km
 - Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ)- 2.02 million Km²
 - Continental Shelf – 530,000 Km²
 - No. of Landing Centre – 1537
 - No. of Fishing Villages – 3432
 - No. of Fisherman Families - 874749
 - Fisher folk Population - 4056213



**Area in dark shade
indicates Coastal India**

Continental Shelf



EEZ

Continental Shelf

**MARINE FISHERIES RESOURCES - COASTAL STATES
AND UNION TERRITORIES OF INDIA**

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	App. Length of Coast Line (Kms.)	Continental Shelf ('000 Sq. Kms.)	Number of Landing Centres	Number of fishing Villages	No. of fishermen families	Fisherfolk population
1	Andhra Pradesh	974	33	353	555	163427	605428
2	Goa	104	10	33	39	2189	10545
3	Gujrat	1600	184	121	247	62231	336181
4	Karnataka	300	27	96	144	30713	167429
5	Kerala	590	40	187	222	118937	610165
6	Maharastra	720	112	152	456	81492	386259
7	Odisha	480	26	73	813	114238	605514
8	Tamil Nadu	1076	41	407	573	192697	802912
9	West Bengal *	158	17	59	188	76981	380138
10	A & N Islands	1912	35	16	134	4861	22188
11	Daman & Diu	27	-	5	11	7374	40016
12	Lakshadweep	132	4	10	10	5338	34811
13	Puducherry	45	1	25	40	14271	54627
Total		8118	530	1537	3432	874749	4056213

Source : Marine Fisheries Census 2010

- ❖ **The Inland Fishery Resources (Total 73.13 Lakh Ha) include**
 - **1.96 lakh kms stretch of rivers and canals,**
 - **29.27 lakh hectare reservoirs,**
 - **24.33 lakh hectare ponds and tanks,**
 - **7.99 lakh hectare of beels, derelict water bodies &**
 - **11.56 lakh hectare brackish water areas.**

INLAND FISHERY RESOURCES BY STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Rivers & Canals (Kms.)	Reservoirs (Lakh Ha)	Tanks & Ponds (Lakh Ha)	Flood plain Lakes & Derelict Water (Lakh Ha)	Brackish Water (Lakh Ha)	Total Water Bodies (Lakh Ha)
1	Andhra Pradesh	11514	2.34000	5.17000	-	0.60000	8.11000
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2000	-	2.76000	0.42000	-	3.18000
3	Assam	4820	0.02000	0.23000	1.10000	-	1.35000
4	Bihar	3200	0.60000	0.95000	0.05000	-	1.60000
5	Chhattisgarh	3573	0.84000	0.63000	-	-	1.47000
6	Goa	250	0.03000	0.03000	-	Neg.	0.06000
7	Gujarat	3865	2.43000	0.71000	0.12000	1.00000	4.26000
8	Haryana	5000	Neg.	0.10000	0.10000	-	0.20000
9	Himachal Pradesh	3000	0.42000	0.01000	-	-	0.43000
10	Jammu & Kashmir	27781	0.07000	0.17000	0.06000	-	0.30000
11	Jharkhand	4200	0.94000	0.29000	-	-	1.23000
12	Karnataka	9000	4.40000	2.90000	-	0.10000	7.40000
13	Kerala	3092	0.30000	0.30000	2.43000	2.40000	5.43000
14	Madhya Pradesh	17088	2.27000	0.60000	-	-	2.87000
15	Maharashtra	16000	2.99000	0.72000	-	0.12000	3.83000
16	Manipur	3360	0.01000	0.05000	0.04000	-	0.10000
17	Meghalaya	5600	0.08000	0.02000	Neg	-	0.10000

18	Mizoram	1395	-	0.02000	-	-	0.02000
19	Nagaland	1600	0.17000	0.50000	Neg	-	0.67000
20	Odisha	4500	2.56000	1.23000	1.80000	4.30000	9.89000
21	Punjab	15270	Neg	0.07000	-	-	0.07000
22	Rajasthan	5290	1.20000	1.80000	-	-	3.00000
23	Sikkim	900	-	-	0.03000	-	0.03000
24	Tamil Nadu	7420	5.70000	0.56000	0.07000	0.60000	6.93000
25	Tripura	1200	0.05000	0.13000	-	-	0.18000
26	Uttarakhand	2686	0.20000	0.00600	0.00300	-	0.20900
27	Uttar Pradesh	28500	1.38000	1.61000	1.33000	-	4.32000
28	West Bengal	2526	0.17000	2.76000	0.42000	2.10000	5.45000
29	A and N Islands	-	0.00367	0.00160	-	0.33000	0.33527
30	Chandigarh	2	-	Neg	Neg	-	0.00000
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	54	0.05000	-	-	-	0.05000
32	Daman and Diu	12	-	Neg.	-	Neg.	0.00000
33	Delhi	150	0.04000	-	-	-	0.04000
34	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	0.00000
35	Puducherry	247	-	Neg	0.01000	Neg.	0.01000
Total		195095	29.26367	24.32760	7.98300	11.55000	73.12427

- Inland open water resources of our country comprise of rivers, canals, estuaries, floodplain lakes, wetlands, lagoons, upland lakes and reservoirs

Majority of the inland open-waters have degraded because of various anthropogenic activities and do not serve as an optimal habitat for fish. It is imperative to give priority attention in monitoring the contaminants of the aquatic ecosystem and assess the synergistic effect of the varied stressors impacting the aquatic environment on fishery so as to develop suitable mitigation action plans for their restoration. It is expected that the open-water ecosystems, especially rivers, estuaries and wetlands, would deteriorate further with the increased river valley modifications and accelerated anthropogenic developmental activities. It would be extremely essential to develop monitoring protocols for rapid assessment of ecosystem health. Biotechnological tools need to be fruitfully utilized to isolate pollutant degrading microbes and develop bio-remediation protocol/processes for aquatic environment amelioration, ensuring sustainable fisheries and conservation of biodiversity.

PROBLEMS IN INLAND AQUATIC ECOSYSTEM

- **Declining fish stocks** of rivers and associated ecosystems and shift in indigenous fish diversity in favour of exotics
- Low **production and productivity** in reservoirs and wetlands
- Lack of quantified data on **environmental flows** for Indian rivers
- Non-availability of **quality stocking material** (fingerlings) **and other inputs** in right quantity for pursuing culture-based fisheries and enclosure farming in reservoirs and wetlands
- Lack of **reliable database on fish catch and inventory** on open-waters fisheries resources
- **Habitat degradation** of inland open waters
- Inadequate capacity for stock enhancement/maintenance, restoration of habitat and conservation of biodiversity

- **Climate change** impact on open water fisheries and biodiversity.
(Climate change and community preparedness to adopt the adverse situations /impacts through heavy rains/drought situations.)
- **Loss of livelihood support** base for traditional fishers
- **Weak institutional and governmental policy support** for open water fisheries
- **Lack of regulatory measures** to reduce the pollution of open water fisheries resources
- Access to technical support and regular capacity building to the fisher folk
- Access to basic infrastructure – such as Nets, Ice plants, cold storage facilities, market place, Vehicles for transport, landing centres, etc.